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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE HERMIT.....NO. III.

Good name in man or woman,
Is the immortal jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse, steals trash;
'Tis something, nothing; it was mine; 'tis his,
And has been slave to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

SHAKSPEARE.

There is, perhaps, no evil in the world that will bear a comparison with *slander*. The fairest character known on earth will receive a wound, or wither and decay, by the fumes of the foul slanderer's breath. And it is not only a good reputation that the slanderer plunders from his fellow creature, but he often casts him down from the most elevated station in the world, to the lowest depths of misery and of woe.

Many persons, by the assistance of friends, embark in merchandize and other speculations, with a view to make a decent support; and according to the necessary requirements of such transactions, their credits must occasionally be extended in order to make their business more lucrative: and by doing so, some invidious competitor will insidiously sound the alarm to the sureties, &c. and cause them to use the strong arm of the law to oppress the debtor, and wrest from him not only the amount of the debt, but sacrifice triple the amount,—which may include all his hard earnings for many years. The miserable being thus harassed and thrown out of business, whose property and reputation have been taken from him, is cast upon the cold charities of the world, without any cheering prospects before him, and is thankful for any kind of employment, no matter how menial, to make a miserable pittance to support his miserable existence. And there is not one case in ten, that he can regain his good name, and be reinstated in a decent business.

Some, and indeed not a few, who are reduced to this forlorn condition, and who see no prospects before them but misery, resort to the use of *ardent spirits* to drown their sorrow, and terminate their miserable existence. And there are on record, instances of persons, both male and female, who have committed suicide, as a dernier resort to get relief from want and the scoffs and sneers of the world.

Misfortunes, of various kinds, as well as extravagances, *et cet.* do often reduce men to a state of indigence and want; yet back-biting, or slander, operating even after the loss of property, &c. keeps the poor wretch fettered down to the earth, who cannot, by every exertion of mind and body, elevate himself above the vallies of misery and of want. And should he be possesssd of talents of the first order, both natural and acquired, and a character entirely free from the corrupt practices of the world, yet his merits are called demerits, and his best intentions are viewed with an eye of suspicion. Some poor deluded wretches, whose characters have been assassinated by the dark movements of the slanderer, cannot account for the causes which have taken from them their reputation and their goods, and consequently are willing to attribute these dire misfortunes to the unalterable decrees of Heaven, instead of.

....."Slander,
Whose breath rides posting on the winds,
And doth belie all corners of the world:
Kings, Queens, maids, matrons,
Nay, the secrets of the grave, this viperous
Slander enters." SHAKSPEARE.

And although this vice is so odious and baneful, and the voice of censure has been so often lifted against it, yet it is a plant of speedy growth, and almost every soil produces it in great abundance. But there is surely enough virtue and good sense among mankind to duly appreciate the magnitude of this evil, and firmness enough to apply the proper remedy. Let the face of every good man be turned from the wretch who delights to breath a foul atmosphere. Let the slanderer be proscribed—let him be treated like a thief, or him who is guilty of *homicide*. Such a course as this, might bring about a reformation, and add many valuable members to society; and also be the means of retaining many persons in the possession and enjoyment of their wealth and their characters.

In the course of human affairs, even almighty truth itself, under a few peculiar circumstances, should not be promulgated to the world. I would not, by any means, have a person to tell a lie; but would advise him rather to not speak at all, than to wound the feelings and reputation of a fellowman. This course will be pursued by all those whose natural sympathies are not blotted out, or whose "streams of benevolence are not froze up in their souls." For the truth of these remarks, I appeal to those who have observed man and things, and have not been walking through the world blindfolded.

Many more things might be said in disapprobation of the slanderer; but as I have already transcended the limits intended for this number, I must bring it to a close.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 10, 1824.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I send you for publication the letters which heretofore passed between Mr. MONROE and Gen. JACKSON, on the subject of forming his Executive Cabinet, in 1817. Mr. MONROE'S are authentic copies, procured from Nashville, Tennessee. Those of General JACKSON are the original letters themselves, which some time since, were placed in my possession, by the President, with authority to use them as I might think proper, in any way not objected to by the writer. Both those gentlemen have expressed a willingness that the entire correspondence should be laid before the public; accordingly and to gratify a desire which seems generally to prevail, they are sent to you for publication. It is matter of regret that private, confidential letters, breathing a freedom and carelessness of expression, based on a mutually subsisting friendship, and never intended for the press, should, under any circumstances, be drawn forth and exhibited to the public view. The necessity, however, which imposes their publication, and of withdrawing the privacy under which they were written, will be ascribed to the proper cause, and readily understood by those who have witnessed what has recently been said, and written, and printed, respecting them.

Very respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Nashville, 23d of October, 1816.

DEAR SIR: I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write you.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have obtained by cession from the Cherokees and Chickasaws all their claim south of the Tennessee, that interfered with the Creek session.

We experienced much difficulty with the Chickasaws, from what they call their guarantee, or charter given by President Washington, in the year 1794, and recognized by the treaty with that nation in 1801; which not only guarantied the territory, but bound the United States to prevent intrusion, within the limits defined, of every kind whatever. In the treaty with the Cherokees lately entered into at the City of Washington, the greater part of the land guarantied by the treaty of 1801 to the Chickasaws was included. The fact is, that both President Washington, and the present Secretary of War, must have been imposed on by false representations, as neither the Cherokees or Chickasaws had any right to the territory south of Tennessee, and included within the Creek cessions, as the testimony recorded on our journal, and forwarded with the treaty, will shew; it being in the possession of the Creeks until conquered by us in the fall of 1813. I feel happy that all these conflicting claims are accommodated by the late treaties, and at a moderate premium, payable in ten years; and that extensive fertile country west of the county of Madison, and north of the Tennessee, which at once opens a free intercourse to, and defence for, the lower country, is acquired: In a political point of view, its benefits are incalculable. We will now have good roads, kept up and supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and our frontier defended by a strong population. The sooner, therefore, that this country can be brought into market the better. By dividing this country into two districts, by a line drawn due East from the mouth of the Blackwarrior to the Coosa river; and appointing an enterprising individual to superintend the Northern District as surveyor, he can have all the lands North of the line ready for sale by the first of June next. The vast capital now held up for the purchase of this land, if offered for sale before the holders turn it to other objects, will insure the Treasury an immense sum of money, and give to the government a permanent population, capable of defending that frontier, which ought to induce the government to prepare it for market as early as possible.

Having learnt from General David Merriweather, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced, as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Col. William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States.

I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War should be well filled, I have, for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride—possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman.

I am told, before the war, he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented field. Such acts as these speak louder than words—"the tree is best known by its fruit;" and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say; but if he would, his talents, experience, and energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all-important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled; at present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the North, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character; and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. I write you confidentially. It is said here * * * * * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest asured this will not do—when I say this, I wish you to understand me, that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability, or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair, with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and except for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

[PRIVATE.]

NASHVILLE, NOV. 12th, 1816.

SIR: Permit me to introduce to your notice, Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you this letter and who is also the bearer of the Treaties lately concluded with the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.

In my last to you, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the Treasury of the United States, and the defence of the Lower Mississippi and its dependencies, by bringing into market those tracts of country lately acquired by the Treaties above named. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I cannot forego the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view. I have this moment wrote the Comptroller on this highly interesting and important business. If the plan proposed is adopted, the land can be brought into market within a very short time, which will immediately give to that section of our country a strong and permanent settlement of American citizens, competent to its defence. Should the government divide the Surveyor's district, as proposed, and appoint General Coffee Surveyor of the Northern, his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the district be divided as contemplated, and General Coffee appointed Surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of Receiver of Public Monies, heretofore promised to the General, which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut. Gadsden, who, owing to the late, indeed I might say present, delicate state of his health, is desirous of resigning his appointment in the army. In this, as in all my recommendations, I have the public good in view.

From the acquirements of Lieut. Gadsden, the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it; but by retiring at present, and avoiding the insalubrious climates, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period. There are few young men in the army, or elsewhere, possessing his merit; his education is of the best kind, and his mind is richly stored with the most useful sort of knowledge; he should, therefore, be fostered as capable, at some future day, of becoming one of his country's most useful and valuable citizens. Lieut. Gadsden's situation requires some office, the profits of which will yield him a competency while preparing himself for some professional pursuit; this office will afford it. These are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him. I hope, should the events alluded to occur, he will receive the appointment.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the *highest moment* that some *proper* and *fit* person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of War with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to the flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations, induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best calculated to fill the Department; it has resulted in the selection of Col. William Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was then named, Gen. Ripley has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion, that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they *will* be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that *monster*, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and, perhaps, have the *pleasure* and *honor* of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, *always* bearing in mind that he acts for the *whole*, and not a *part* of the community. By this course you will *exalt the national character*, and acquire for *yourself* a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult *no party* in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long, and so often benefited our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers.—These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE.

[For the want of room, we are obliged here to divide this interesting correspondence: the balance, which is of considerable length, shall appear next week.]

To hold the Mirror up to Nature.—Within the last year the Boards of Health of the following cities have announced the number of deaths from *drunkenness*, as follows:

New York	43
Philadelphia	34
Baltimore	25
Charleston	14—116

THE RALEIGH CAUCUS.

FROM THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Bingham's youthful correspondent of the 15th April has certainly committed a mistake in assuming the signature to his piece. Instead of "the rights of man," he must have intended to put "the rights of caucus." In the course of my few observations, I shall keep in mind his proper name. He has fallen into yet another mistake. He says there is no difference between the nightly caucus, held by certain members of the last Assembly, and the late public meetings of the people at Salisbury, Raleigh and Lincolnton. I can only account for this obtuseness of his optics, on the reason of the old maxim—"None are so blind as those who will not see." To minds not obscured by prejudices, there is a very striking difference between the Raleigh *Caucus*, and any public meeting of the *people*. I will just note a few of the particulars in which they differ. 1. The Raleigh *caucus* was held by members of the Assembly, who were sent to Raleigh to legislate, not to make a President. The meetings of the people were held by all classes of citizens to whom the constitution gives a right to assemble together, and to whom belongs the privilege of chusing President. 2. The *Caucus* was held on invitation only, to the partizans of Wm. H. Crawford, and all other persons were there excluded. The meetings of the people were free to all, and were more or less attended by the friends of all the candidates, and by all classes of citizens. 3. The Raleigh *caucus* was held after night;—"They chose darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." The meetings of the people were held in daylight, when all might attend, and see what was going on. 4. The *caucus* met to dictate a ticket to the people, and to force Wm. H. Crawford on them as President. The *People* met to resist that dictation, and to form a ticket for themselves.

These are a few of the points in which the *caucus* differs from the meetings of the People. I cannot flatter myself that "rights of caucus" will be able to see, them; but, I have no doubt the great body of your readers will see, and *remember* too.

"Rights of Caucus" says, that the list I sent you does not contain the names of all the members who assisted in the nocturnal orgies at Raleigh; and he names several gentlemen who, he says, were there. Now, sir, I *know* that at least half of those he names, were not there; and I have just cause to believe that the others were not. It is an easy matter for "rights of caucus" to assert that such and such persons were there; but let him have *their* authority for making the assertion, if he would be credited. In order to put him to the test, I now assert, and I here offer to wager him any sum he chooses to specify, that neither James Graham, James Legrand, John McCauley, nor Nat. Gordon were in the Caucus. I could go on and name others, but these are sufficient, at this time, to show whether "rights of caucus" will back his assertions.

I admit it is possible that a mistake of a few names may be found on either side; for the Caucus themselves kept no list. In all caucuses held before, or since the Raleigh caucus, one of the first things done was to take down the names of the persons attending; and, no doubt, the Raleigh caucus would have done the same, had not the smallness of the meeting deterred them from it. They were ashamed to let the public see their number, and thought, by not putting their names down in black and white, they could make believe that it was much greater. Either this was the reason for the omission, or they were, perhaps, ashamed and afraid to send out their names to the people. Be it either, it was such as the people's representatives should on all occasions eschew. They should never engage in any transaction, where they are either ashamed or afraid for their names to be taken down and made public. A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW ORLEANS.

It would almost appear incredible, but yet it is stated, that on the 6th ult., there were in the above port, 67 ships, 128 brigs, 52 schrs. 11 sloops, and 16 steamboats, and with but few exceptions they were all busily engaged, in either loading or discharging. This statement does not include the *flat boats* and *arks*, vessels of an immense size, and built for temporary purposes, of which description there are generally from 150 to 200 in port. This gigantic and growing trade will before long, place our younger sister at the very head of the union, as a commercial mart. [*Charleston Cou.*

A method of sheathing ships with *leather*, instead of *copper*, has been discovered in New-York. It is said that leather answers a better purpose than copper, or zink, and is much cheaper.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

Shoe-Shop.....*removed.*

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a *new shop*, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than my brother chips.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

March 2, 1824. 94

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms.

SAM'L. LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two *Gigs* for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDERS.

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. 202.

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 69¼ acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Barringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. JOHN BEARD, sen.

Salisbury, May 12, 1824. 6it'10

N. B. Part of the above 69¼ acres are in Town Lots.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and Domestics;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are openig a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the fast sailing schooner Mexican, Capt. Dawson, in 21 days from Alvarado, we learn, that early in the month of April the Mexican Congress appointed a committee of their own body, consisting of eight members, who were directed forthwith to report the best means of preserving the public tranquility of the nation. The committee brought in an unanimous report, in which, after acknowledging the entire want of moral strength and energy on the part of the Government, as at present organized; and the loss of confidence on the Provincial Authorities and the public generally, they propose as a remedy, that the supreme executive power, consisting of three, should appoint one of their own body, who should be styled "*Supreme Dictator of the Mexican Republic*," to whom should be given the power to appoint a *Vice Dictator*, to act in all cases, of inability of the Dictator, and who should also be Commander in Chief of the Military forces of the country. To transfer the government and congress from the capital to any other part of the country. To appoint military commanders in any of the Provinces and dispose of the military forces generally. To obtain money on the credit of the nation. To resist at pleasure the acts of the Provincial Legislators. To solicit foreign aid if necessary. To expel foreigners who have not been naturalized, and finally to annul any of the acts of congress, whenever they shall interfere with his measures, &c. &c.

The above report was immediately discussed in secret session, and passed by a majority of that body. *Journal.*

From Hayti.—It appears by Haytien papers to the 18th April, that no certain information had been received there from France, relative to the reported intention of that government to recognise the independence of Hayti. President Boyer was prepared for whatever might happen; he had placed the whole of the coast in a respectable state of defence, and should a hostile landing be attempted, orders had been issued for the unarmed population to retire to the interior of the Island. Its commerce, finances, and agriculture, are represented to be in a flourishing condition; and measures were every where taking to keep the people constantly prepared for the worst that might happen, and to impress on their minds that they fight for liberty.—*N. Y. Post.*

Philadelphia, May 15.

The private advices received here from Spain, would seem to warrant the opinion, that the French army of occupation will be withdrawn ere long, and that another and fierce civil war will almost immediately ensue. France is obliged to support the army altogether, and has no prospect of reimbursement, either for present or past expenditure. The Spanish government can scarcely collect wherewithal to meet the exigencies of the King's household. The old monopolies are restored, but yielded very little revenue. His Majesty has taken that necessary article in the European catholic countries, *codfish*, under his special protection and controul. The consequence is, that none will be shipped *direct* to a Spanish port, but all to Gibraltar, as a place of all deposits, whence it will be smuggled into all quarters.

It was calculated that the Constitutional party had rather gained, than lost, in numbers, since the King's *restoration*, notwithstanding the ruthless persecution to which every thing in the shape of a liberal, or *liberalism*, was subjected. *Legitimacy* was supported by the French force alone, and whether to stay, or march out, is a problem for the French government, almost as difficult as was that of attempting the invasion. To repeat invasion in case of a new intestine struggle, would be attended with difficulties and results of a peculiar and aggravated nature. In short, from the recent condition of Spain, which has been so paradoxically styled a deliverance, *the peace of Europe*, as it is called, may be conjectured to be by no means fully assured. *Nat. Gaz.*

LATEST FROM HAYTI.

We have been favored with Haytien papers to the 18th of April, from which it appears that, instead of the flattering aspect which the affairs of that country seemed to be assuming, at our last intelligence, much apprehension now prevails concerning the intentions of France. It was lately announced to us, that political relations were shortly to be established between France and Hayti, and this assertion is again repeated, but is followed by this doubtful and alarming question—"Will they be friends or foes?" This is the question, remarks the editor, which now very properly employs all the public attention, and which has undoubtedly been determined before this time, in the Cabinet of the Thuilleries. The government entertain very serious apprehensions lest such a measure should be adopted, and have taken a prompt and decided stand for the security of the country.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Fortune Telling.—A woman has been fined $5 and cost, after a regular trial in the Police Court at Boston, for telling fortunes.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Bill, in its course through the Senate, was so amended as to divest it of its most objectionable features.....indeed, as far as we are able to judge, it was rendered perfectly harmless. But, on its being sent to the House of Representatives, they disagreed to two very important amendments made by the Senate: on the return of the bill to the Senate, they *insisted* on their amendments. A committee of conference was then appointed, consisting of members from both Houses, to effect a *compromise.*

The following proceedings in the Senate, refute, more effectually than any language of ours could do, the malicious carping about Jackson's being a *high tariff* man.

IN SENATE, MAY 17.

The House of Representatives having refused to concur in the following proviso, inserted by the Senate: "*Provided*, That, on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem." Mr. Barbour moved that the Senate do *insist* upon its amendment, in this case. Messrs. Dickerson and Eaton opposed this motion. On this question the votes were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Me. Holmes of Miss. *Jackson*, H. Johnson, J S. Johnston, Kelly, King of Ala. King of N. Y., Lloyd of Mass., Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va., Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ken., Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren—23.

The Senate being thus divided on the question, the Vice President resumed the Chair, and gave his casting vote in favor of insisting upon the proviso. And so the Senate determined to *insist* upon retaining the proviso.

The House refused to concur in the amendmen, by which the Senate struck out the folowing clause: "On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard." Mr. Dickerson moved that the Senate do *recede* from this amendment. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hayne, J. S. Johnston, of Louis., and H. Johnson, of Louis., and supported by Mr. Johnson, of Ken. The question on receding was then put, and decided in the *Negative*, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Kentucky, Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIllivaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Ind. Thomas—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Eaton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Me., Holmes of Miss., *Jackson*, H. Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Kelly, King of Alab., King of N. Y., Lloyd of Mass., Macon, Mills, Porrott, Smith, Taylor of Va. Van Buren Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—25.

So the Senate refused to *recede* from the amendment, by which the duty on *cotton bagging* was stricken out. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Senate then determined to *insist* upon that amendment.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

NEW-YORK, (SUNDAY,) MAY 15.—On Saturday evening about half past 7 o'clock, as the Steam Boat ÆTNA, Capt. Robison, was on the way to this city from Washington, N. J. with the passengers from Philadelphia, by what is called the "Citizens' Line," and a number of way passengers, when in sight of, and about 6 miles from, the city, bursted both of her boilers. The explosion was so violent that almost every thing in the cabins was demolished, the deck torn to pieces, and the vessel rendered a complete wreck. But what renders this occurence most distressing, and has cast a gloom over the city, is the destruction of the lives of persons on board, to the number, as near as we can ascertain, of from 15 to 20.

Six persons were lying dead on the boat's deck last evening, most of them females. Another was found this morning among the ruins of the vessel.

Large fish.—Antigua papers of the 20th ult mention the appearance on the coast of several large fish resembling the porpoise more than the whale, which alarms the watchmen at the Bay by their floundering and bellowing. A number of them having grounded on a shallow, they were drawn ashore in the morning, and many of them are said to have lived until late in the day, writing and moaning in the most piteous manner. Seventy eight were caught, measuring from 7 to 18 feet in length; the largest 12 feet in circumference.

Mr. *Brown*, our minister to the court of France and suit, arrived safely at Cherbourg, after a passage of 22 days from New York. A few days after their arrival, they set out for Paris.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: The following extracts, taken from an Oration delivered the 15th February, 1823, by Hugh L. Hodge, M. D. Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, may not only be pleasing, but useful, to many of the readers of your newspaper, and may impress the minds of the public with more correct views than those hitherto entertained with regard to practitioners of Medicine.

Doctor Hodge, after speaking of the "importance and dignity" of this science, says: "I am safe in declaring, that there is no employment which requires more strength of mind, a more enlarged understanding, and more diversified talents.—Truly, with the celebrated Philosopher Vagel, we may affirm, that there is no science which requires so penetrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness of memory, as the science of Medicine. An enlightened medical practitioner should, then, be furnished with all that diversified information which is comprehended under the title of a liberal education: this supposes a knowledge of the languages in which the works of literature and science have been written, especially the Latin, Greek, &c. Where can we find an employment which opens a more extensive field of usefulness for that man whose mind and education entitle him to the appellation of an accomplished Physician? Such, Gentlemen, is the profession of medicine. Its importance and dignity, are maintained by every thing indicative of the superiority of our nature; by every thing tending to the mental and moral improvement of man, and by all those innumerable blessings which it confers on the world. This being its character, and these its noble objects, is it not deserving of the love and respect of all, especially of those who undertake to wield its mighty powers? And how mistaken—yes, how *guilty*, are they who dare to engage in the practical parts of the profession, without being properly educated, and without being directed by upright and virtuous principles. Those whom I now have the honor of addressing, have made their election; and it is to be presumed that all are anxious that the real dignity of the profession should be known and acknowledged by the public: inasmuch as their own standing in society, and the respect and influence awarded to them, will be in a great degree proportionate to the esteem and veneration in which their science is held.—How, then, shall this desirable object be obtained? how shall medicine be enabled to cast away the tattered garments with which public estimation has so long and so shamefully clad her, and to appear in her own bright and glorious costume, the object of just and universal admiration? the answer is easy: let every one of its disciples form a proper estimate of the exalted character of our science, and act accordingly; let no ignoble thought, no selfish feeling, no mean device, no vicious propensity, stain the character of a physician: let every sentiment be just, virtuous and exalted; and let every word and action redound to the honor of the profession; above all, love your profession, and remember that the duties you owe it, are paramount to the duties which you owe yourself—in other words, that medicine is so exalted in its nature and objects, and has the power of being so extensively and so permanently useful, that it becomes the duty of a Physician to waive his own personal interest, that he might increase the character of his art in public estimation. Thus more good will be achieved. That man whose mind and whose feelings are occupied and engrossed with the dear objects of domestic life, enjoys more real happiness, and better fulfils the true ends of his being, than he who devotes his power merely to his own interest. Carry your observations through all the connexions which bind man to his fellow-man, and notice how much the character, both of mind and heart, is improved in that individual, who, forgetting himself, devotes his energies to his friends, to the members of his own profession, to his fellow-citizens, to his countrymen, and finally to mankind at large. See how he rises in excellence, as his heart expands with love to others, and ascends through the various grades of social feelings, from domestic affection to universal philanthropy. In proportion, therefore, as the practitioner of medicine cultivates an attachment to his science, will his views and his actions become more disinterested: The debasing love of money, (the source of so much injury to the reputation of the healing art) the various little devices and manœuvres which characterize men of little minds and little merit, all the mean resorts of the hypocrite, the sycophant, and the slanderer, will be banished from his soul; while all the benevolent and dignified propensities of his nature will be cultivated; while true politeness of manners—true dignity of soul—justice, truth, candour, humanity and religion, will influence every thought, every word, and every action. The dignity of medicine will be practically declared to that public, which has been so long blinded and deceived by its unworthy professors, and which has so ungenerously charged their ignorance and vice to the profession itself. These will be exposed in their true colors, and of course will be hated and despised, while modest merit and retiring virtue will attract deserved attention, and receive their just reward.

"Love, then, this great, this dignified science; cultivate it with enthusiasm, by careful observation, and by rational experiments: and remember, that he who assumes the character of a Physician, and takes on himself the responsibile duties of medicine, without proper requisites from nature, from education and religion, will pass through this life despised by the wise and the good, distributing misery and death around him; and after death, his memory will be abhorred, while his soul will appear before the bar of a just and avenging God, covered with the blood of his fellow-men. While he who is properly qualified for his labor, and adorned by a virtuous and religious disposition, will live beloved and respected as a benefactor to his cotemporaries, and a blessing to posterity, and will die mourned for by his survivors, but prepared for his great reward in the kingdom of heaven."

These sentiments of Dr. Hodge are so noble, just and forcible, that they must carry with them conviction to the reflecting mind, that a physician unqualified for the profession he hath assumed, is one of the most dangerous members of Society.

LUCIUS.

Lincolnton, May 17, 1824.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19,

The day on which the present Session of Congress is to close, may be considered as fixed by yesterday's vote of the House of Representatives, for the 27th instant, in which, it is presumed, the Senate will concur.

This determniation has been taken, after ascertaining that the Messenger of the House of Representatives, who has been despatched with a summons to Mr. EDWARDS, late Senator from Illinois, did not leave Louisville for Edwardsville, before the afternoon of the 4th instant, and that his return, therefore, could not reasonably be expected before some time in June.

Letters from Washington state that the committee of investigation in the case of Mr. Edwards and the Secretary of the Treasury meet "either collectively or distributively every afternoon, and are usually occupied with the inquiry till ten o'clock at night."

Internal Improvements.—The Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on Thursday 22d agreeably to appointment. Present his Excellency Governor Holmes, Duncan Cameron, John D. Hawkins, John Owen and Thomas Turner, Esqs. At this meeting, Mr. Fulton, the Engineer of the State, was authorised to enter into contracts for the lumber necessary to form the contemplated Jetties in the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and for erecting the same, and to employ such Overseers and hands as may be necessary for removing the logs which at present obstruct the navigation of the River, with the necessary flat and machinery for effecting this object.

John P. Davies, Esq. having declined to accept his appointment to supply the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of Durant Hatch. Esq. General Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort County, was chosen in his stead.

The Board adjourned on Saturday, to meet at Raleigh, on the first Monday in October next, or sooner, if the President of the Board deems it necessary.

At the last session of the Legislature in Kentucky, an act was passed, subjecting to forfeiture all lands of *residents* and *non-residents*, if not *cultivated* and *improved*, before the 1st day of August, 1825. This act has been passed under the 8th section of the Compact between Virginia and Kentucky, and in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Green & Biddle—declaring their "*occupant law*" unconstitutional.

On Monday the 10th ult. a book to receive the votes of the freemen of the state of Delaware on the subject of next President was opened in Wilmington, in the democratic county of Newcastle. The state of the polls on that evening exhibited 150 votes for General *Jackson*, 97 for Mr. ADAMS. 4 for Mr. CLAY, and 2 for Mr. CRAWFORD! "Mr. CALHOUN, says the Wilmington Watchman, having nobly withdrawn from the contest, there was no column open for him. Had he continued a candidate, he would have received a large support in this county." "If the Crawford men raise 25 votes for Mr. CRAWFORD in Newcastle county, we should be glad to know where they are to be found, and who they are."

The Kentucky Argus of April 28, says, "*Nobody thinks of offering for Mr.* CRAWFORD, *any more than if he was a citizen of Otaheite!*"

French Police.—A letter from Havre mentions that a box of Books which had been sent from Boston for a gentleman at Paris, contained two which were prohibited, viz. Nos. 41 42 of the North-American Review, which had been seized by the Police, and would not be returned.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1824.

Our Representative, Mr. LONG, having acquired some fame by divers noted epistolary communications to the Grand Juries of the *Superior* Courts in the several counties of his district, is now trying to "hold a pen" with those of the *County* Courts. It will be seen by what follows, that the latter have exercised towards the honorable gentleman, the same sort of courtesy as did the former.

To the Hon. John Long, jr.

Sir: The Grand Jurors of Rowan have received your letter of the 8th inst. together with the address of the *Washington Caucus*, and several Newspapers.

In a government like ours, the relation subsisting between the representative and his constituents, requires an interchange of sentiments and views with regard to public men and public measures; therefore, to the practice you have adopted of writing circulars to your constituents, we cannot object; but at the same time we are constrained to disapprove the evident *object* of your letters.

We are not entirely uninterested in, or ignorant of, the various and conflicting opinions prevalent, as well throughout the Union as at Washington, relative to the candidates for the Presidency, and other subjects of national concern; and although we are not so self-confident as to reject instruction from any source, we cannot but view with distrust, opinions and information exhibited under circumstances so evincive of *partisan views* as were those attending your letter to us.

Were we to judge from "common usage" of several members of Congress, we should infer that they think Grand Jurors are, or ought to be, debarred information on *one* side of *Political* questions, as they are on matters of fact, as stated in bills of indictment.

Both of the papers you have honoured us with, are the zealous supporters of Mr. Crawford; and one of them a malignant slanderer of the fair fame of the other candidates for the Presidency: and the address of the *caucus*, reminds us of the proclamation of his *most Catholic Majesty*, denouncing all the opposers of the divine right of Kings and of Legitimacy. But we have reason to thank our forefathers for securing to us the *liberty of the Press*, that bulwark of our political, moral and religious freedom, which affords the best safe-guard to our constitution: Through it, we have political revelations, which we hope will develope the mysteries of all the dark and secret designs which are in agitation: through it, we have read the address of the "Democratic Republican meeting" of Alleghany, Pennsylvania; we have read the debate in the Senate on caucuses; we have read several messages from Governors, against caucuses; and, moreover, we have read the *Constitution* of our common country: Each of these teaches us, either negatively or positively, that a caucus is an *illegitimate* bantling under our form of government.

We are afraid your "unlimited confidence in our understanding" will be shaken, if not destroyed, when we tell you that we view many of the lights which are shed from Washington City, as so many Jack-O'lanterns, to mislead the people from the great high-way of political rectitude.

The duties of our present situation render it impracticable to answer you as fully as we would wish. We will merely add an expression of regret, that you thought proper to assist in nominating, and continue to support, for the Presidency, a man who has not our confidence; believing, as we do, Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams to be better qualified, and more deserving, than Mr. Crawford.

ANDW. HUNT, *Foreman.*

John Utzman,	David Fraley,
Daniel Webb, jr,	John Bowden,
John Caughenour,	James Ellis,
John Hendley,	Benjamin Howard,
John Call,	Charles Cutrel,
Henry S. Hughey,	John M'Broom,
John Hendricks,	Samuel Casey.

ELECTIONEERING.

The season of electioneering is near at hand; when, *according to custom*, the various candidates for popular favor will commence their *circuits*, and harangue, and promise, and flatter and cajole the people, in order to obtain their suffrages.—The scenes which are witnessed annually, just before the election, at muster-grounds, at public sales, and at all other gatherings, are revolting to morality, are painful to the philanthropist, and disheartening to the patriot. Every true friend to the liberties of our country, must wish to see the present mode of electioneering discountenanced, and entirely exploded. The following communication from the Grand Jury of Surry, being intended to have that effect, it is with cheerfulness we give it a place in our columns:

Whereas, it has heretofore been customary for the candidates offering to represent our county in the State Legislature, to make their intentions known to our body, and through us to be communicated to the citizens of the county generally; and as no individual has, at this the usual time, presented himself as a candidate, we, as the Grand Jury, and as a part of the qualified voters of the county of *Surry*, have thought proper to express our regret at the course heretofore pursued by our candidates in order to secure their elections. Not contented with appearing before the Grand Jury, or other assemblies of our fellow-citizens, to make their declarations, and then resting the result upon the calm and dispassionate choice of the people, they have usually been found pursuing an electioneering system, that tends to excite and promote the exercise of every species of vice and immortality; for, in our opinions, most of the offences visited by the criminal punishment of the law, may be traced to the baneful influence of intoxication. And it is a lamentable fact, that this radical evil is evidently disseminated by the electioneering practice of our candidates, heretofore alluded to.

Therefore, with a hope of lessening, if not entirely extirpating, this crying evil, we have thought proper to suggest to our fellow-citizens the propriety of fixing on some three persons of our county; and with that view we have thought proper, and do hereby recommend to them, *Meshack Franklin*, esq. as a suitable person to represent us in the Senate; and Col. *Davis Darrett*, and *John Wright*, esqrs. as proper individuals to serve us in the House of Commons.

May 14th, 1824.

W. W. SHEPPERD, *Foreman.*

Hezekiah Rhodes,	Daniel Davis,
W. Reavis,	Spencer Holder,
Michael Swaim,	James Maurice,
James Hughes,	Frost Snow,
Davis Holder,	John Hughes.

A waggish culprit, by the name of *Wolf*, who was confined in the jail of Franklin county, in this state, escaped therefrom week before last. He left a manuscript paper behind him, on opening which, it appeared he had *appointed* a new sheriff, and clerk of the court, of that county, a new Governor of the State, and a President and Vice President of the United States. The names of the lucky individuals, who were elected to office by the suffrage of this man, (who seems to be a multitude within himself) we are not yet apprized of.

This Wolf is the same daring villain who broke jail in another county, in the lower part of this state, a short time since.

A man by the name of *Lewis*, who was under a conviction of manslaughter, was confined with Wolf, in Franklin jail; but the latter, determined that the former should not bear him company, bored a hole through the wall of the jail, high up, so that Lewis, who was shackled, could not climb to it.

MITFORD'S HISTORY OF GREECE.

Subscriptions will be received at this office, for the above named scarce and valuable work. Every thing relating to *Greece*, must be particularly interesting at this time, when that ancient and classic people are struggling to shake off the yoke of Religious bondage and political tyranny. *Mitford's* is recommended, by the most eminent scholars and professors of our country, to be the best history of the Grecian states, of any now extant.

May 31, 1824.

MAIL STAGE from FAYETTEVILLE.

We intended this week, to have published the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville to Congress, for the establishment of a *stage mail* from that town to Newport, in Tennessee, there to intersect the great south-western mail from Washington City to Nashville, &c.; but the favors of our correspondents occupy so large a portion of our columns, that we have not now room for the memorial, but are obliged to defer it to our next number. We can do no more, at this time, than urge upon the citizens of *Salisbury* and vicinity, the great importance of having the contemplated line of stages pass here. The mail from Salisbury westward, is frequently so large and heavy, as to render its transportation on horseback impracticable; the consequence is, that numbers of packages are obliged to remain in the post-office at this place, one, two, and three weeks. If our citizens do not take an active part, and endeavor to procure the stage to pass by here, it will go by Charlotte; and it will be in vain, ever after, to attempt the establishment of another stage westward through this state, for it is the utmost stretch of liberality in the Post-office Department which we can hope for, if the stage line above spoken of is granted. The advantages to Salisbury of this stage, *if we get it*, and the ruinous disadvantages and privations, if we do not, must be obvious to every calculating person: every citizen of the town would be benefitted by it, in one way or another.

JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke.*

Mr. John Randolph is off for Europe again. He left Washington in the true Gilpin, style on Saturday last, after 12 o'clock, and arrived at Baltimore, in full speed, time enough to take his passage on board the steam boat for Philadelphia.

Mr. Randolph has gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, and expects to return by the 1st Dec.

Petersburg Republican.

Mr. *John Randolph* came in upon us yesterday afternoon on horse back in full speed, having left Washington after 12 o'clock, and took passage at 5 o'clock in the steam boat for Philadelphia. His very odd appearance caused a crowd of people upon the wharf, to see him off. His dress, a little fur cap, blue coat, white vest, drab breeches, long yellow top boots, and spurs. *Baltimore Patriot.*

[So, then, this is what honest Johnny wished Congress to adjourn so soon for.....telling them that every member, who did not intend to feed out of the public crib, but depend upon his own granary, should go home and plant his corn; and all that kind of talk. But what does *he* do? Oh! his *health* is in jeopardy—so he shoots the pit, and "off he goes" to Europe, leaving his corn to be *planted* by his Negroes, and to be *eaten* by them, too, we suspect.] ED. CARO.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The U. S. schooner Porpoise, which was to carry Mr. Edwards to Mexico, has been directed to proceed to Hampton Roads, there to await further orders.

We have nothing late from Mr. Edwards. Mr. Dunn, who is in pursuit of him, had not reached Louisville, Ky. on the 30th ult. *Petersburg Repub.*

FROM MATANZAS.

BALTIMORE, MAY 12.

Captain Meads, of the schooner Eliza, arrived here this morning in 9 days from Matanzas, informs, that Com. PORTER and family disembarked on the 1st inst. to reside at Matanzas. There had been no piracies heard of round Cuba, the last four months.—*Patriot.*

An effort is now making to establish a Theological Seminary in Virginia, similar to the institutions of Princeton and Andover. Its location is intended to be in the neighborhood of Hampden Sydney College, in the county of Prince Edward.

Famine at Madras—Calcutta papers to January 8th, are received at Boston.—There was an alarming scarcity of grain at Madras, and the place was threatened with a famine.

For some time past complaints have been uttered in Philadelphia, that many citizens of that place have removed to New-York. Baltimore has been putting forth the same complaints; and by a late Boston paper, we perceive in a communication from a mercantile correspondent, that the trade of Boston is finding its way to N. York, to an alarming extent. *Chas. Courier.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 20.

Cotton, 14 to 15½; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6½ a 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 5; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3¾; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 17.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 28; Santee, 22 to 22; short staple, 14 a 16 Whiskey 25 a 26 cts.; Bacon. 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 23 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 20½ 21 Inf. to good, 17 a 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3¼ a 3½ per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—Sales of all descriptions of Cotton have been limited, compared with those of the two preceding weeks. The market for Uplands is in an undetermined state; holders appear tolerable firm, and a few sales of the finest quality are making, at our highest quotation, and, in some instances, a little above it, for the French market—there are, however, but a limited number of purchasers in the market, and they appear to consider prices here as higher than are warranted by recent accounts from Europe.

MARRIED,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 16th ult. by Baswell G. Jones, Esq. Mr. *Spotswood Anderson*, to Miss *Patience Pierce.*

DIED,

In the vicinity of Asheville, in this State, on Monday, the 17th ult. Col. *Daniel Smith*, in the 67th year of his age. Col. Smith was a native of New Jersey, but at an early period in life emigrated to this state, and in the year 1785, settled in this county, shortly after the Indian title to this section of the state was extinguished, and at a time when our infant settlement was still exposed to the terrors of the tomahawk and scalping knife. From the period of the Declaration of Independence, till his settlement here, his days and nights were devoted to the service of his country; and there are some yet alive, who can testify, that, whether combatting with the skill and bravery of English veterans, or counteracting the insidious wiles of their savage allies, no man ever exhibited greater zeal for the public welfare, or a higher degree of personal courage. In private life, he was the independent, high-minded and honorable citizen, and the truly honest man. The evening of his days was tranquil and placid, and the great King of Terrors to others, was to him the welcome messenger, that called him from a scene of cares and anxieties, to a world "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." The day after his death, his remains were conveyed to the "narrow house," attended by a numerous train of relatives, a large concourse of respectable citizens, and a small military corps which had been assembled to render the appropriate tribute of respect to the departed soldier. COMMUNICATED.

Examination.

THE examination of the *Catawba School*, commenced on the 17th and ended on the 20th inst. And we, the undersigned, feel a pleasure in announcing, that the specimens of improvement exhibited by the students, in each department, were such as realised our most sanguine expectations; and that there was not an individual, who did not give satisfactory evidence of diligence and application on the part of the pupil, and of the ability and attention of the Instructer.

This school will commence its operations on the 7th of June, under the entire superintendence of Mr. *Nathaniel A. Smith.* The institution is intended to afford such course of study as will comprise the various branches requisite to perfect a young gentleman for entering the most respectable Colleges in our country, or to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of active life.

Boarding, with good accommodations, including washing, candles, fuel, &c. can be had at the rate of $65 per annum, to be punctually discharged at, or before, the close of each session.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
HENRY CONNER.

Lincoln county, May 22, 1824. 1w

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, May 24, 1824. '08

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '08

Taken up

AND committed to the jail in Salisbury, on the 22d ult. a *negro man*, who says his name is JIM, and that he was raised in Chowan county, in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by Mr. Lamb Creesy, from whom he was bought by a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was taken on south, and in Darlington district ran away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh about 160. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail. SAMUEL JONES, *Sh'ff.*

Salisbury, N. C. April 26, 1824. 3it'10

Regimental Orders.

THE officers of the First Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. each officer equipped with a good rifle or shot gun, and supplied with *six* blank cartridges, to be instructed in the manual exercise and field evolutions.

By order of WILLIAM H. KERR, Col. Com'dt.
1st Reg't. Rowan Militia.

JAS. W. RAMSAY, *Adj't.* 2it'8

Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Jacob Holler, for $100; said note being fraudulently obtained by said Holler, I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HUGH M'KNIGHT, Sen.

Salisbury, May 18, 1824. 2it'8

Five cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th ultimo, an apprentice boy, named John M. Wilson, about twenty years of age. All persons are cautioned not to employ said apprentice, as the law in that case will be enforced. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said apprentice to me in Lincoln county, near Martin's Ferry, on the Catawba river.

ROBERT A. BATIE.

May 13, 1824 it'9

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 *King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.*

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13it12

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. '5

Estate of Thomas Maxwell.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Thomas Maxwell, desires all persons having claims against said estate, to make them known to the administrator within the time prescribed by law, otherwise their recovery will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate, are notified to make payment without delay.

JOHN H. FREELING, *Adm'r.*

May 21, 1824. it'9

Estate of John Daniel.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Daniel, dec'd. requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be debarred recovery of the same, pursuant to act of Assembly; and all persons who are indebted to the estate, will make payment immediately.

JOHN H. FREELING, *Adm'r.*

May 21, 1824. it'9

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

By a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, that body was to have adjourned on last Thursday, the 27th ult.

CHARLESTON, MAY 22.

The last week's transactions in *Cottons* have not been as extensive as the week preceding; *Uplands*, however, remain exceedingly firm at the quotations.

Cottons—Sea Island, 23 a 30; Upland, 13½ a 15, and extra prime, 16; Santee, 19 a 21. Cotton Bagging, prime, 42 inch, 23 a 25.

NEW-YORK, MAY 15.

Cotton—The business of the week was not extensive, but prices were fully maintained, and in few instances better prices were obtained.—We advance our rates for Alabama.

Upland, 15 a 16; Tennessee, 14½ a 15; Louisiana, 16 a 18½; Alabama, 13 a 16½; Sea Islands, nominal.

Rev. Dr. *Jonathan Otis Freeman*, of Salisbury, will perform Divine Service in the Church at *Lexington*, Davidson county, on the *second Sabbath* of this month. COMMUNICATED.

June 1st, 1824.

Washington, May 20.

The bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports has, at length, passed both Houses of Congress, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. That signature, there is no reason to doubt, it will receive; and it may be spoken of, by anticipation, as the law of the land.—*National Intelligencer.*

CONNECTICUT.

The legislature of the State of Connecticut have passed an Act referring the choice of Electors of President and Vice President to the people, by general ticket.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Haven, Con. dated May 18th.

"Henry W. Edwards was this afternoon re-elected senator by the House of Representatives, on the second ballot. Calvin Wyllie was, on the second ballot, elected in the place of Mr. Lanman. There is *no doubt* the Senate will concur as to Mr. Edwards and *probably* as to Mr. Wyllie. Our legislature is decidedly anti-Crawford."

A letter from New-Orleans, dated 18th ult. says—"The demand for Cotton Bagging is commencing; the best Dundee is worth 26 cents, and there is not much in the place."—*Chas. Courier.*

A stable and ten horses were burnt on the 25th ult. belonging to the line of stages between Lexington and Paris, Kentucky.

The British Poets.

THE first 25 volumes of the British Poets, may be had for $30; they cost $37 50. Enquire of the Printer.

May 29th, 1824. 1w.

Stills, at Public Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in Salem, N. C. on the 26th of June next, (Saturday) a parcel of new STILLS, belonging to the estate of *Christopher Reich*, dec'd. late of Salem, on a credit of twelve months; further conditions of sale will be made known on the day of said sale, by the executors of said estate.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, } *Executors.*
JOHN C. BLUM, }

Salem, May 29, 1824. 4it11

Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Reich, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, } *Executors.*
JOHN C. BLUM, }

Salem, May 29, 1824. 4it11

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Torrence, as Guardian of *A. J. Worke*, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or give new notes, payable to A. J. Worke, as he has now taken all the notes and accounts out of the hands of his former Guardian, and is determined to collect his money, or have it secured by new notes. Mr. Alexander Torrence is authorized to settle any accounts or notes. The amount of any debts due the subscriber, during the next three months, and all notes, will be left with him, as agent for me, during that time.

This is the last call that will be made; and if not attended to, an officer will make the next.

A. J. WORKE.

May 18, 1824. '07

Caution.

JOHN B. TODD, is forbidden to pay a note of hand, for the amount of $10, which he gave me on the 18th day of February, 1823, as said note has been fraudulently obtained from me.

it'8 MARY LEWIS.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, *vs.* Alexander Johnson, and James Baker, Sen. et alias: Original bill in Equity. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polly Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, dec'd. James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Seeberry Baker, Nancy Baker, and Jeremiah Baker, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, dec'd., are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear and answer, plead or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, March term, 1824.

JAMES HATHORN, c. & m. e.

Price adv. $2 50. 4'13

THE MUSE.

The following Verses, are by some imitator of the Poet Wordsworth.

Fair women win the hearts of men,
Men, the hearts of women too:
It has been so, the Lord knows when—
What then can the poor things do?

Their blue eyes will be blue eyes still,
Will have fire—and lips will warm;
Lips will be lips, say what they will,
And to kiss them, where's the harm?

To church, to marry, fair one go;
Bells in Belfries, toll, ding! dong!
If your mother did not so,
Then you mother, child, was wrong.

EPIGRAM.

Oh! spare me, dear angel, one lock of your hair,
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed;
'Twere sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
So take my whole wig, the *sweet* creature replied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Religious Visiter.

MENONISTS.

The Menonists comprise a body of Christians, whose origin and creed are but little known to the public. They are very numerous in many parts of Pennsylvania, and have occasionally excited considerable notice from their resistance to the militia system and conscientious scruples against bearing arms. Let their religion be what it may, their character for honesty and inoffensiveness must be admired, and whilst they make but little show of their religious observances, they seem to live up to the golden rule of "do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you," in the spirit and meaning of the words.

The Menonists take their name from *Menno Simon*, of the Netherlands, one of the leaders of that sect or society of the Baptists, in the sixteenth century, who took their rise in Germany soon after, or about the time of, the reformation. But they themselves, it is said, derive their religious profession and practice from that of the Christian Church in Thessalonia, and the time of the Apostles. Among the articles of their faith, in which they are very rigid, using great plainness in speech and dress, are in substance the following:

1. *Of Babtism.* They confess babtism unto faith, but no *infant babtism.*

2. *Of Marriage.* They confess a wedlock of two believing persons; and *no external marriage ceremony.*

3. *Of taking oaths.* No christian may take an oath, or in his evidence go beyond yea and nay, but must rather choose to die.

They have been much persecuted in Germany and Switzerland. They paid immense sums in divers parts of the German provinces for an exemption from bearing arms, taking oaths, &c. but were still subject to grievous impositions and abuses, until in 1694, William Penn, then proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania, offered them a refuge here.

WATER.

The best water is that which is pure, light, and without any particular colour, taste or smell. Where water cannot be obtained pure from springs, wells, rivers, or lakes, care should be taken to deprive it of its pernicious qualities by boiling, and filtering, but most effectually by distillation. Any putrid substances in the water may be corrected by the addition of an acid.—Thus, half an ounce of alum in powder will make twelve gallons of corrupted water pure and transparent in two hours, without imparting a sensible degree of astringency. Charcoal powder has also been found of great efficacy in checking the putrid tendency of water. To the same purpose, vinegar and other strong acids are well adapted.

Impediments of Speech.—Mr. Wm. Chapman, of Philadelphia, who had been for many years troubled with an impediment in his speech, accompanied with contortions, and tedious stammerings, succeeded in curing himself, and has opened an establishment in that city, for the cure of those similarly afflicted. Several have been relieved by him, as appears by certificates signed by many distinguished gentlemen of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. We would recommend this institution to all afflicted with impediments in their speech, as we are satisfied that the high vouchers which Mr. Chapman has received, furnish full evidence of his ability to effect their relief.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is a journal of the proceedings of the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE of the State of North Carolina, at their session in 1823.

RALEIGH, NOV. 24, 1823.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State," there assembled on this day, the following persons, to wit:

Duncan Cameron, President of the Agricultural Society of Orange County; *Charles Fisher*, President of the Agricultural Society of Rowan County; *Daniel M. Forney*, President of the Agricultural Society of Lincoln County; *James W. Clark*, President of the Agricultural Society of Edgecombe County; *Benjamin H. Covington*, President of the Richmond Agricultural Society; *Jeremiah Pearsall*, Delegate from the Agricultural Society of Duplin County; *Jacob Alford*, Delegate from the Agricultural Society of Robeson County; and *Tryam M'Farland*, Delegate from an Agricultural Society near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Duncan Cameron, Esq. was unanimously chosen President of the Board of Agriculture; and Joseph Gales, Secretary of the same.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Forney and Clark, were appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the Board.

The Board adjourned until Monday evening, the 8th of December, at 7 o'clock, in the Conference Hall.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

The Board met, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Thomas W. Blackledge, from Beaufort county, and Mr. Thomas Burges, from Halifax county, attended, and produced certificates of their being appointed Delegates from the Agricultural Societies of their respective counties. They took their seats accordingly.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to draft Rules for the government of the Board, asked some instructions from the Board; which being given, he gave notice that the committee would report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report to the Board what Seeds and Implements of Husbandry shall be purchased for distribution amongst the several Agricultural Societies which are or may be recognized by this Board.

Mr. Covington, Mr. Pearsall and Mr. Forney were named on this committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

A quorum of members not being present, the members present adjourned to Saturday next.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Dr. David Worth, from Guilford, and Col. Thos. G. Polk, from Mecklenburg, produced certificates of their appointment as Delegates from the Agricultural Societies of their respective counties, and took their seats at the Board.

Mr. J. Underwood, from Chatham, produced certain papers from the Agricultural Society of that county, which, though not altogether regular, were deemed sufficient, and he was admitted to a seat at the Board.

Resolved, That the Secretary provide a suitable Book for recording the proceedings of this Board.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to draft Rules for the government of the Board, made the following report:

Regulations of the North-Carolina Board of Agriculture.

1. In addition to the officers already provided for by the act of incorporation, to wit, a President and Secretary, there shall be annually appointed a Vice President and Treasurer. There shall also be appointed at the same time, a Committee of Correspondence, and a Committee of Selection and Publication.

2. The President shall preside in the Board during its sittings, and in case of his absence, the Vice President shall take the chair, and discharge the duties thereof; and in the event of both the President and Vice President being absent, then the Board, a quorum being present, shall appoint some member to take the Chair, pro tempore.

3. The Secretary shall enter in a book the proceedings of the Board, and shall carefully preserve all the papers of said Board, that may come into his possession: He shall countersign all orders of the President on the Treasurer, and keep a regular account of the same.

4. The Treasurer shall have in charge, the funds of the Board, and pay out the same, or any part thereof, to the order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary. He shall annually make a report to the Board, of the state and condition of the funds on hand, and of the expenditures for the preceding year.

5. The Committee of Correspondence shall open and carry on with practical farmers, and other intelligent persons, a correspondence, for the purpose of collecting useful information on the various branches of husbandry and rural economy; and shall regularly deliver over to the Secretary of the Board, the result of such inquiries and correspondence.

6. The Committee of Selection and Publication shall select from the archives of the Board, and from such other sources as they may think proper, the materials for a volume on agricultural subjects; which shall be published under the direction of said committee, according to the intention of the 6th section of the act of incorporation; and, when so published, shall be distributed, under the direction of the Board, among the good people of North Carolina, by means of the County Societies.

7. The Board shall annually direct the laying out of the sum placed at its disposal by the 7th section of the act of incorporation, in such manner as they may deem best calculated to promote the true intent and meaning of said act.

8. The Board, at its regular meeting in November, shall appoint some one of its body, or other person, to deliver a public Address, at the next annual meeting of the Board, on some branch of Agriculture or Internal Improvement, which Address, or such parts thereof as may be selected, shall be published in the annual volume.

The Report being read, was concurred with.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the Committee of selection and Publication and Correspondence, each consist of five Members, to be named by the President.

On motion of Mr. Pearsall,

Resolved, That the President of the Board procure a copy of the American Farmer, published by Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore, Vol. 1 to 4 inclusive, for each of the Agricultural Societies recognized, or which may hereafter be recognized; or which may produce evidence of their existence and willingness to be associated with this Board, to the President thereof; and that the President be authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for the price of the same.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence, open and carry on, with intelligent individuals in each county in the State, a correspondence, for the purpose of collecting information on the following subjects:

1. To ascertain what are the staple growths of each county—the probable annual surplus above what is consumed, and the market to which carried.

2. The number of grain mills in each county.

3. The number of fulling mills, cotton or woollen manufactories—oil mills, or other machinery.

4. The iron manufactories and furnaces, and the probable quantities of iron and castings annually made.

5. If any beds of limestone—where, in what quantities, and of what kind? slate—marble—minerals, of any description—natural curiosities, or any remarkable work of art?

Gen. S. Graves, from Surry, appeared beore the Board, and stated that an Agricultural Society had been established in his county, of which he was a Member; that he had not been constituted a Delegate to this Board, but was desirous of acting as such, if the Board were willing to admit him.

On motion, Gen. Graves was invited to take a seat at the Board.

Gen. Covington being excused, on application, from serving on the Committee in relation to making a selection of Seeds, &c. Gen. Graves was appointed in his place.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet in the Conference Room on Tuesday evening next, at 4 o'clock.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

The Board met, agreeably to adjournment.

The committee appointed on the 8th inst. to report on the subject of Seeds and Implements proper to be procured for the use of the several Agricultural Societies connected with this Board, having failed to make a report thereon, the matter was taken up by the Board: When

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the President of this Board procure for the use of each of the Agricultural Societies recognized by this Board, one large and one small Plough, of the best construction, as specimens; and that he have them addressed to the Presidents of said Societies, and sent to their most convenient seaport.

Resolved, That the President of this Board procure also for the use of said Agricultural Societies, 100 bushels of the several varieties of the best Wheat, to be distributed as he shall judge proper; and that he procure for the like purpose, to be distributed in like manner, one hundred dollars worth of such Grass Seeds as he shall judge to be best calculated for cultivation in this State.

Resolved, That the remainder of the one thousand dollars appropriated by the act incorporating this Board, for the purpose of purchasing Seeds, &c. remain in the hands of the Treasurer, subject to the draft of the President of the Board, for contingent expenses, and for such other purposes as he may deem useful to the Board.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That William Boylan, Esq. be appointed Treasurer of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Forney,

Resolved, That 300 copies of the proceedings of the Board, at this Session, be printed for the use of its Members.

The President of the Board appointed the following Gentlemen on the Committee of Correspondence, and on the Committee of Selection and Publication, viz:

Committee of Correspondence.

John F. Brevard,
Solomon Graves,
Thomas G. Polk,
Thomas Kenan,
Robert Moore.

Committee of Selection and Publication.

Charles Fisher,
Daniel M. Forney,
John Mushat,
James W. Clark,
Denison Olmsted.

On motion, the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

THE BIBLE.

Mr. Dudley, a benevolent Quaker, related the following anecdote at the Meeting of the Paisle Bible Association: A baker in Southwark, addicted to drunkenness, at first refused to allow his wife to subscribe for a Bible, though there was not one in the house. He was afterwards, however, induced to allow her to subscribe. The Bible thus procured was eminently blessed to him. He read it daily, and was in the habit of putting in pieces of paper to mark the passages which struck him. He became a kind husband, an attentive father, and an industrious member of society. Some time after this change had been wrought upon him, he stopped the collectors one day on the street, and told them he wished now to be a free subsciber. He was told they could not allow him to do so as long as he was a pauper, receiving support, either in whole or in part, from his parish. At this he was considerably disappointed, but confessed that had he not spent so much money weekly at the ale-house, he would not have needed any thing from the poor's fund. The collectors advised him to think of saving in that way, but not to neglect his family. The advice was given in good season. His children were soon better clothed and fed, his house much neater, and his family more comfortable in every respect. He also succeeded in being independent of his parish. He is now a weekly free subscriber to the Bible Society, and has besides in the Saving Bank the sum of 58*l*. The fact here related is unquestionable, and many such might be brought forward in evidence of the good effect of Bible Associations. Is it manly, then, or Christian, to sneer at such endeavours on the part of benevolent females to increase the temporal and spiritual blessings of their fellow-creatures, by teaching them to value the Scriptures, which are the words of eternal life?

Sheffield Mercury.

SLEEP AFTER MEALS.

It is a disputed point whether a short sleep after dinner be not useful for promoting digestion; and in several countries the practice certainly is indulged with impunity, if not with evident advantage; besides that it seems to be consistent with the course of nature. It is however, only among a certain class that the practice can be used with propriety; and whosoever adopts it, ought to confine the indulgence to a short sleep of a few minutes. For, if it be continued longer, there arises more loss, from the increase of insensible perspiration, that can be compensated by all the advantages supposed to accrue to digestion.

Those who use such a custom, which may be allowable to the aged and delicate, ought to place themselves in a reclining, not a horizontal, posture; because in the latter situation the stomach presses upon a part of the intestines, and the blood is consequently impelled to the head.

Proud men never have substantial friends; neither in prosperity, because they know nobody—nor in adversity, because nobody knows them. A man had better be familiarly pleasant, on all occasions, than supercilious.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

Martin F. Revell,

TAILOR,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 205

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin *vs.* John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plantiff's demand. it'18r

Test: R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, *versus* James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. it'16

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Elizabeth Williamson, by her next friend, William Childress, *vs.* Robert Williamson, and others: original bill, for allimony, &c. The court being satisfied that the defendant, Robert Williamson, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2. 6it12

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, *vs.* Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2 50. 6it12